

A Thoughtful Study of His Personality, Record on Public Questions and His Family.

DAVID B. HENDERSON,

The New Speaker of the House.

Why Mr. Reed's Successor Can Never Be President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, June, 10.—Unless David Bremner Henderson, of Iowa, who seems sure to be the next Speaker of the House of Representatives, puts before him a consistent record of sixteen years in Congress, he will, while at the head of that body, give the President and his policies loyal and zealous support, and the Republican party the best thought and most energetic efforts of a vigorous partisan. As a protegee of Reed, Mr. Henderson has learned his lessons in parliamentary tactics well. It was Henderson who defended Reed from the attacks of the Democrats when that Speaker set aside customs, traditions and precedents and created the rules for the control of the House in the Fifty-first Congress; it was, likewise, Henderson, who, as ranking member of the committee on rules in the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses, represented the Speaker on the floor of the House as parliamentary tactician and leader.

Too strong a partisan to be led astray by Mr. Reed, when that powerful leader began his policy of antagonism to the present Administration, Mr. Henderson retained the friendship of the Speaker and never loosened a link in the chain that bound him to Mr. McKinley. The personal friendship existing between Mr. Henderson and the President began in the Forty-eighth Congress, when the Iowaan commenced his public career. Nothing has since intervened to sever the bond that united them, and no man familiar with Mr. Henderson's record will predict other than the most loyal support of the Administration's policy by the Speaker of the next House, a condition of affairs that gives Mr. McKinley great satisfaction in view of the many troublesome questions that will come up for settlement during the time of the Fifty-sixth Congress. Mr. Henderson accomplished the task of remaining on the best of terms with Speaker Reed, without wavering in steadfast loyalty to those who, throughout the Fifty-fifth Congress, opposed the iron rule of the man who represented the wishes of his party.

A fact which renders Mr. Henderson thoroughly acceptable to President McKinley is that he can never be President of the United States. He is a native of Scotland, his parents emigrating to this country when he was six years of age. An alien by birth, this fact, by Constitutional provision, bars him from the Presidency. If elected Speaker, he will be the first alien who has ever held that office.

There has been much talk since the announcement of the retirement of Mr. Reed about a probable change in the Reed rules, rules under which even Republicans fretted in the past. With any other man in the chair than Mr. Henderson such a change would probably be insisted upon. In view of Mr. Henderson's accession to power, however, the best informed believe there will be little change in these rules. This is due to the belief that the cast-iron rules of Reed, in the hands of Henderson, will become more elastic and will not bear so harshly upon a body that likes to believe it governs itself, instead of being driven by the autocratic power of its presiding officer.

On the question of pensions only has Mr. Henderson indicated what his policy will be. He has declared for a liberal treatment of pensioners. This has been his unfailing policy from his entrance into public life.

A review of Mr. Henderson's record in Congress will probably indicate, fairly well, what his policy as Speaker will be.

THE CURRENCY AND SILVER.

dealing this Summer as chairman of the Republican Caucus Currency Committee and which will be before the House at an early day in the next Congress. In that speech Mr. Henderson advocated a change in the National Banking laws so as to authorize national banks to issue circulation up to the par value of the bonds deposited to secure such circulation. The House was Democratic and the measure failed. It is one of the provisions of the bill that will be presented to the next House as the party currency scheme.

In the course of a speech in the House on the 21st of June, 1890, Mr. Henderson said: "In my representative capacity in this Congress I have fought and will continue to fight for such legislation as will keep the mints of this country at work every minute they can be utilized, and that will consume the entire silver product of the silver mines of my country (applause), and that is what I want. * * * No man voting as we have in this House wants to defeat silver legislation. I am ready, under the rules, to fight to enlarge the law so as to give a greater currency to the country, a currency that will be good and acceptable not a currency that will be found valueless and discredited."

February 6, 1893, the House had under consideration the Currency bill, which was intended to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to maintain a sufficient gold reserve and to redeem and retire the gold notes, etc. After discussing this question in opposition to the Administration plan it came to a vote. Mr. Henderson said: "I will content myself with saying that I am not prepared to grant new authority for the issuing of gold bonds, nor am I willing to adopt anything that provides for the retirement and cancellation of the greenbacks. The time may come when I shall change my mind, but I do not believe the conditions are ripe yet for such retirement."

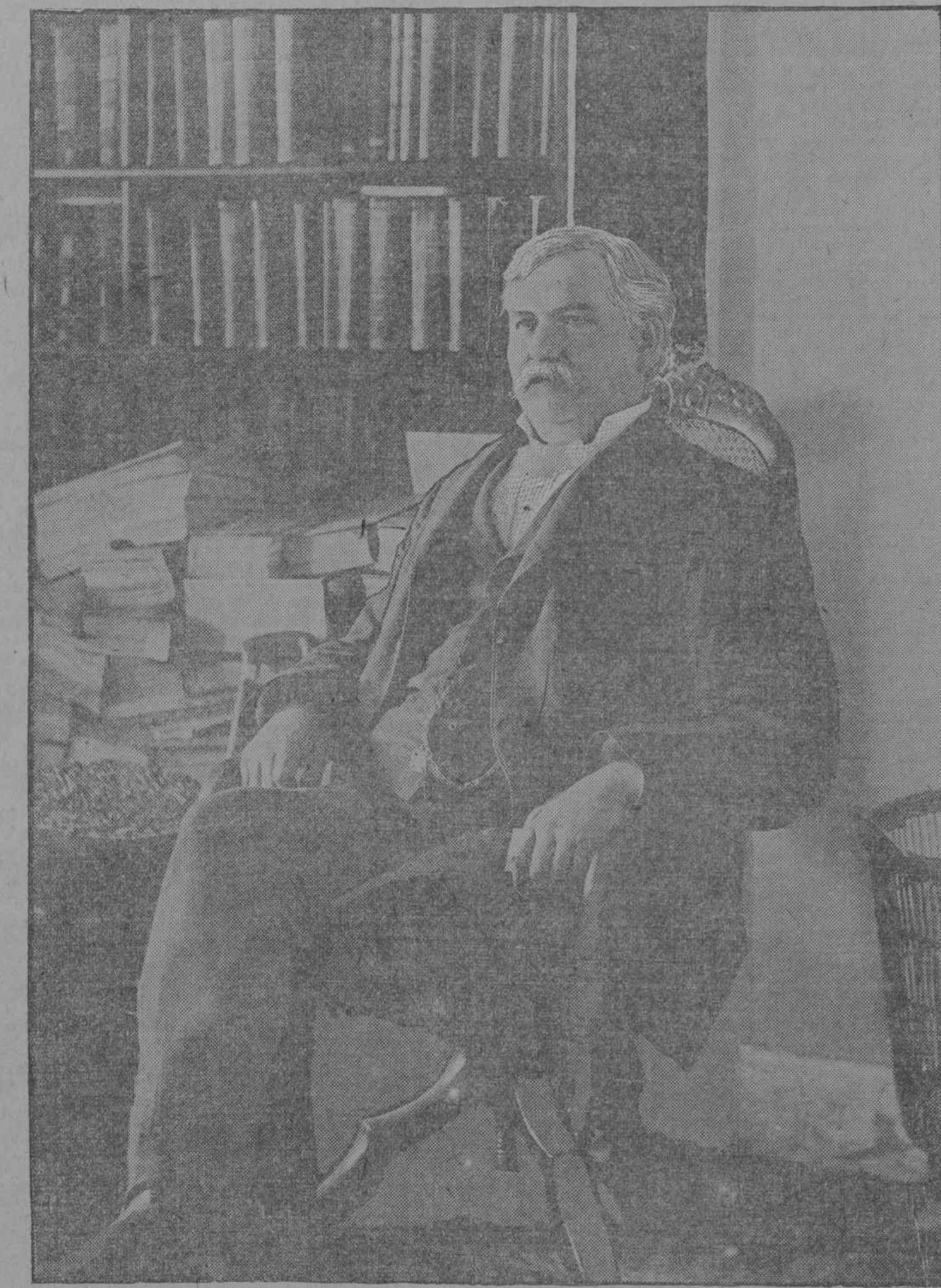
When the House had under consideration the resolution passed by the Senate reaffirming the Stanley Matthews resolution of 1878, which declared that the bonds of the Government were payable in silver at the option of the Government, and that to remove to its collieries such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of the public debt, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor, Mr. Henderson said, on January 31, 1898: "The real point of this resolution is a declaration that means the free coinage of silver, that and nothing more, and without any regard to the hostile attitude of nearly all the commercial nations of the earth, and with the silver in the standard dollar worth only forty-four cents. It means repudiation. It means silver monometallism. It means a ruined national credit. In brief, gold would be driven out, and free coinage of silver, with silver monometallism and a fifty-cent dollar would follow."

During the first session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, when the effort was made to pass through the House the resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, Mr. Henderson supported the resolution and the Speaker Reed. When the row was on over the rules and the failure of the Speaker to appoint the committee, Mr. Henderson declared it to be his belief there would be no war. When war did come, he gave the Administration hearty support. At no time, however, has he said anything that would indicate his views on the policy of expansion or imperialism. So far as these subjects are concerned, Mr. Henderson's policy is a sealed book.

January 20, 1895, Mr. Henderson voted and spoke against the power of the Sugar Trust. The House then had under consideration and subsequently passed a bill repealing that portion of the Wilson law which levied a duty of one-tenth of a cent a pound, in addition to the other duties, on all sugars imported from or which were the products of any country paying, directly or indirectly, an export bounty on such sugars. In his characteristic fashion Mr. Henderson then said:

"Mr. Chairman, in 1890, when the legislation of the Republican party had lightened the war debt that rested upon the shoulders of our people, that party raised the banner of cheap sugar for the people of this country. I helped to raise that flag in this House and I do not intend, under any leadership or on any appeal, to be drawn from that battle line and to surrender to the most gigantic trust on earth. (Applause.) Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I will vote for this bill whether it has only 'one finger' or a thousand. As to raw sugar, in 1890 we made it free up to No. 16,

AN OPPONENT OF TRUSTS



From a Photograph Taken Specially for the Sunday Journal in Congressman Henderson's Library at Dubuque, Iowa.

Dutch standard, without any possible tax being put upon it, no matter what might be the action of any other Government through its Legislature or through its executive, and thus we cheapened it on every table in the land. I do not intend here now to change point on that position. Therefore, I will vote for this bill. I care not whether you call it a 'Wilson bill' or a 'Democratic bill.' I think this side of the House voted almost unanimously at the end of the last session to put sugar on the free list. That was a stronger case than this. Are you going to run away, gentlemen? For one, I will not, sir."

A reference to the speeches of Mr. Henderson shows that he is likely to be liberal in his policy with respect to pensions. In a speech on the Pension bill in the second session of the Fifty-third Congress, addressing the Democratic side of the chamber, March 7, 1894, Mr. Henderson said: "As for pensions on this pension roll, they are in your imagination. And yet you have talked it so much in this and other debates that you have got many people in this country to believe that it is a rotten, rotten roll."

Drawing a picture of the scenes when men were being called to go to the front during the trying times of the war, and depicting how they went, "morning into the ranks," he continued: "And now it is a little hard, when you know how badly they have entered and how inadequately the pension roll testifies to their real sufferings and disabilities, to have such utterances as we have heard in this debate. My God, have we a Union and are we not all in it now? If so, let us pull together and try to be just. In the last Congress, when fraud was charged, I challenged the Commissioner of Pensions to investigate and report to me the percentage of frauds of the pension roll. He put it at less than 1 per cent. Without proof to the con-

trary, with positive proof that there is scarcely any fraud, yet pension frauds are made the slogan of this debate. Some openly attack the pension roll, like the unforgiving gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Enloe) who, the unrelenting champion of every sort of war or cotton claim, never charging or pointing out a fraud in that direction, is inexhaustible in his efforts to cast some slur upon the defenders of this country. Do not do it any more, boys. You do no credit to yourselves when you do it. * * * I say to you there is but one question for the pension office or Congress to adjudicate. Was the man in the army and was he disabled in a pensionable degree? Lay aside your limitations of time and urge every officer to meet that as the only issue which should be the test to be applied." * * *

The coming Speaker is a friend of Civil Service Reform. In a speech at this judgment, July 21, the House had under consideration a bill which was intended to reinstate all railway mail clerks dismissed "through no delinquency or misconduct of his own," after the 15th of March, 1893. These were alleged to be Democratic clerks dismissed under the Harrison Administration. The bill was introduced and fathered by Mr. Byrum, then a regular Democrat, but now an active associate of the "sound money" wing of the party. Mr. Henderson attacked it in the following language: "Mr. Speaker, this bill is a puny attack on the Civil Service. Instead of a good square blow to strike down the whole thing, they here commence a nibbling process; and I think it is all wrong. * * * Let us not go in a cowardly way to attack the Civil Service, and attack it like a lot of plums;

FAVORS CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Written by Command of the Imperialist Emperor of China.

"THE TEN GREAT SINS OF OUR EMPRESS." "Heaven Has No Compassion on China and Her 400,000,000 People."

A REMARKABLE BOOK BY KANG YU WEI, THE GREAT CHINESE REFORMER.



KANG YU WEI.

HEAVEN has no compassion on China and her 400,000,000 people. We are all very sorry because the Dowager Empress persecutes our country.

Since the 5th of August, 1890, when the Dowager Empress deposed the Emperor, the sun and moon have been dark, and the heavens and earth have been shaken.

Our Emperor has had excellent wisdom and bravery given to him by heaven. He knows fully the present crisis of our country. He had great sorrow for our fallen condition. He is eager to devote himself to its affairs and increase its prosperity.

When there are rebellions in the country he fears he is not doing his duty, and he takes the blame upon himself.

For many ages there has been no such Emperor given to the people of China. But the Dowager Empress has an evil spirit, whose head is like a serpent's. She has such great influence that the Emperor is a prisoner. So his only resource is diplomacy. By this means he avoids an actual clash with the Dowager and manages to maintain the appearance of preserving his position.

I now charge that the Dowager Empress has been guilty of ten great sins, which I will relate. Her first sin, or greatest sin, was in detaching our Emperor, who is but twenty-four years old, she did this by the help of her intimate friend, Wang Luok. She did this because she was jealous of the young Emperor's power.

Her second sin was in detaching the Emperor from his mother, the Dowager Empress, whose wife she was, and who was her mother's disposition. He was constantly restraining her. His first wife was always afraid that the present Dowager Empress would come into power

and rule the country disastrously.

On this account the former Emperor left a sealed document, with prophecies and instructions. This was to be opened only in case of difficulties and troubles arising from the Dowager Empress' attempt to rule. In the document a remedy was prescribed. It was an order to remove her from the palace and the royal family.

Our present Emperor once showed her this document. She trembled and grew white in the face. But she had her revenge for this threat. She beset our Emperor's first wife by evil means, and finally acid with acid dissolved in it. No doctor was allowed to try to relieve the dying wife. Even the Emperor himself was kept away and in ignorance until his beloved wife had died. The Emperor dared not prosecute the Dowager Empress, because he then saw for the first time her terrible and rapidly increasing power.

Her second great sin is now known not only in the capital of Peking, but throughout the whole nation. She is very dissipated and has an army of retainers to minister to her luxury. Vice is unchecked in her palace. Once her husband, Mook Jung, the former Emperor, caught and found one of her favorite followers. He escaped through the Dowager's clever strategy. Had it not been for this he would have been beheaded. The former Emperor, Mook Jung, died from shame and anger at the Dowager Empress' scandalous deeds.

The Dowager Empress then poisoned the dead Emperor's first wife, so that she herself might rule. This was her third great sin.

Her fourth sin was a murder, also. There was a man by the name of Boi Lock, a grandson of the former Emperor Sooh. This young man had

for one of his wives a niece of the Dowager Empress. By the Dowager's plan her niece killed the son of another wife of Boi Lock. The murderers said that his own mother killed him, and caused her to be imprisoned in Winter without clothing, food or fuel.

Her fifth sin was a great theft. When China was about to go to war with Japan the Chinese officers raised by taxes on the people \$300,000,000 for the purpose of building up a navy. The Dowager Empress took all this money and built a garden for herself, which she called Ewahl. So there was no money to make preparations for war, and China was defeated.

Her sixth sin was also lust for money. Another \$300,000,000 was given by the nation to build a railroad in Lo Horn, but afterward it was taken to still further beautify the Dowager's garden. The railroad is still uncompleted. For such reasons as this commerce is not built up.

Her seventh sin is selfish luxury. The Dowager Empress is thrifless by nature and keeps 3,000 officers and servants in her palace. It takes \$3,000 a day to pay them. When she has no money to pay for personal luxuries she takes what she wants from the public treasury. Another means she employs to take money for herself is to sell offices and titles. So that the officers of China are incompetent. One great officer, Yen Ge Man, took \$300,000 from the treasury and gave it to the Empress for her personal use.

When the people gave money to pay the war indemnity to Japan she took a large part of it to build a great mansion in T'ien Jin.

Her eighth sin is still worse. In our capital of Peking she allows vice and indecency in her worst

forms to exist at the theatres and among her household servants. She has a son, Chun Ming, who secretly lives with the lowest associates, which sets a royal sanction on vice.

Her ninth sin is faithlessness to public trust. Fifty years ago there was a rebellion in China, which the Emperor brought to a successful issue. But at the time of that great crisis the present Dowager Empress attended theatres and gave herself up to the worst dissipation.

To one of the men, who was an attendant at the palace, who was an associate in these revels, she has since given a title of the second degree in the empire. Upon a worthless actor she conferred an office of the fourth degree.

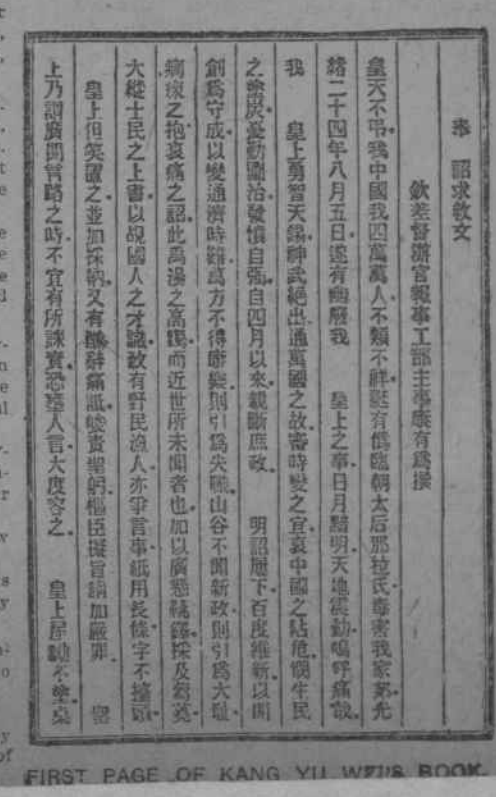
In our late war she was disconsolate and crying, but when peace came and our land was given away she was full of joy. She would rather give away the lands of our ancestors than her beautiful garden, which Japan would have taken instead.

Her tenth sin is that she is a usurper. The Dowager Empress is only the aunt of the present Emperor; neither was she the first wife of the former Emperor, so that she is only a usurper.

Our Emperor was a strong man. If he is now sick he must have been poisoned.

Every man who is righteous should help our Emperor. Many nations of the world are friendly to him and pity our 400,000,000 of people.

I write this at the command of the Emperor by Kang Yu Wei, for the rescue of the people of China.



FIRST PAGE OF KANG YU WEI'S BOOK.